GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

FEBRUARY 28, 1955 VOL. XXXIII, NO. 20

Seven Hours to Cuba—by Car

Manor House Buyers Find "Lordship" Thrown In

This Quaking Earth

Index, Volume XXXIII, Numbers 1–20

Golden Goa, Remembrance of Empires Past

Portuguese *Mantilha* and Dress Frame the Indian Beauty of This Girl of Goa (page 238)

229 © HARALD LECHENPERG

villages and coastal ports. Starting at Pinar del Rio at the western end of the island, the highway knifes through Cuba's finest tobacco country, where choicest leaves are generally saved to make quality cigars for Cuban connoisseurs.

Eastward, tobacco diminishes in importance while sugar cane takes over as the chief crop. Mills grind out Cuba's biggest business—more important than the thriving tobacco industry. You watch a wide conveyor carry an endless flow of sugar cane stalks through a battery of rollers which crush the juice from them and dump them on mounting heaps of flattened, sweet-smelling fiber. A mill worker offers you a dipperful of the cane juice that trickles from beneath the rollers. It's delicious in small quantities.

Dried crushed stalks feed the fires that boil the juice down to molasses. Stalks may serve another economic purpose soon, for chemists have found a way to make paper from them.

You learn how molasses is whirled in a centrifuge to lose its moisture, then scraped from the sides in the form of sticky brown sugar. In the old days, barefooted workers, clad only in cotton shorts, waded into the pile of sugar to shovel it into bags. Now funnels do the job, filling each sack for shipment to refineries—and the markets of the world.

Every third spoonful of sugar an American plops into his coffee, or sprinkles on his cereal grew originally on a sun-washed Cuban cane field. (The other two spoonfuls are either grown in the United States or the Philippines). Cuba's annual production of over 5,000,000 tons puts it at the top of the list of sugar-growing countries. So important is the product to the nation that there has been talk of a cross-Cuba canal which might cut time and shipping costs by allowing freighters to hoist cargoes of sugar and molasses into their holds in bulk. The big ditch, say its

Lazy Oxen, Bound for a Load of Sugar Cane, Cool Heels in a Tree-Rimmed Ford

MELVILLE BELL GROSVENOR

Seven Hours to Cuba—by Car

How would you like to drive to the island of Cuba in your own automobile? From Key West, Florida, you can do it with as little effort as you'd reach Staten Island from New York's Manhattan—by ferry.

From the time you motor aboard a ship at the southernmost highway terminal in the United States, it takes seven hours to reach the old sugar port of Cárdenas, 100 miles away. You ease your car down the ramp, wind through the town, and head for Havana, 70 miles to the west. You gape at royal palms, at one-story buildings of sprawling roadside villages. Houses are pink, blue, green, yellow, all time-softened to pastel shades and roofed with red tile. Slowing for children, or to permit an oxcart to clear a crossing, you are besieged by peddlers who noisily thrust "bargains" of fruit at you. Bewildered, you buy a quarter of juicy, fresh pineapple. You feel as though you're in a foreign country. Then you remember: you are.

A lot of Cuba's 5,800,000 people speak English, but it helps to know Spanish when it comes to asking directions. In Havana, you probably need them. The capital's narrow streets are clogged with traffic, especially during the evening rush hour. Bulging busses, passengers clinging to sides and rear, blare a path through the seething jam of cars, bicycles, pedestrians. Intersections are a nightmare of near-misses, snarling horns, caustic but good-humored comments. It's as though all of Havana's 783,000 people were out to meet you.

MELVILLE BELL GROSVENOR

José Martí, Cuba's Patrick Henry, Gazes on Goat Cart in Sugar Port of Antilla

Surveying the confusion is the lofty dome of the capitol, modeled after that in Washington and almost as large. Buried in its floor, a 24-carat diamond marks Cuba's "Zero Milestone," symbolizing Havana's position as the nation's "hub."

Yet the shape of Cuba's highway system is like a fish's backbone rather than a spoked wheel. The 713-mile Central Highway runs nearly the length of the island. Like ribs, feeder roads jut out to townships,

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, copyright, 1955, by the National Geographic Society, John Oliver La Gorce, President. Published weekly during the school year by the School Service Division, Ralph Gray, Chief. Entered as second class matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Rates: United States, 75¢ for 30 issues (one school year); Canada, $1.00; elsewhere, $1.25. United States only, 40 issues for $1.00. The National Geographic Society is a non-profit educational and scientific society established for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge.

Manor House Buyers Find "Lordship" Thrown In

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner
Eating a Christmas pie.
He stuck in his thumb, and pulled out a plum . . .

That nursery jingle was written as a subtle political dig at one John Horner, church "reformer" who helped Henry VIII confiscate England's monasteries. Jack's "plum" was Mells Manor, a magnificent domain in Somerset County—his reward from a grateful monarch.

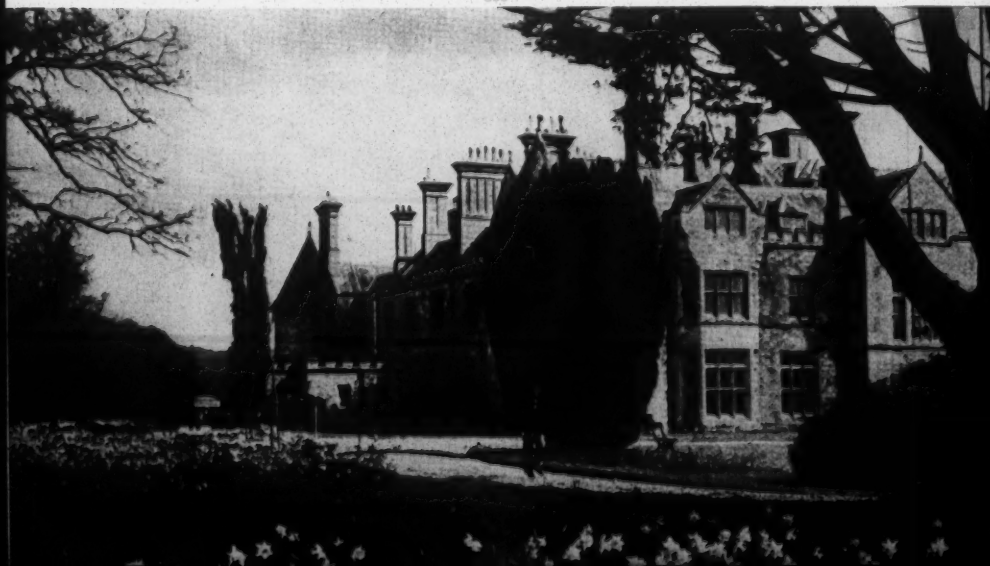
Royalty can no longer deal out England's manor houses to loyal subjects, but rich men can buy them. Last fall, 27 went on the auction block when a wealthy "collector" decided to sell.

The buyer of a manor house gets more than an ornate home of vast dimensions. He assumes England's oldest title, "Lord of the Manor." Little more than a label today, seven centuries ago it would have made him absolute ruler of a pocket-size state—judge and protector for his tenants, providing security in return for rent or service. His estate, economic unit of feudal England, included great hall, chapel, outbuildings.

Gradually, comfort began to oust security in the manor house. In Henry VIII's time, Tudor gables replaced battlements. The great hall was split into parlors and drawing rooms. Elegant stairways swept up to galleries where, by the 17th century, bewigged gentlefolk applauded musicales on drum, fife, and fiddle. Later, the buildings, like the one below, competed with each other in architectural splendor and interior luxury. Modern owners of manor houses often note a diversity of styles and appliances from Italian Renaissance to Norman Gothic, from electric lights and indifferent plumbing to a dusty thumbscrew in the basement.

The old title, too, retains some timeworn privileges—of "chase and warren" (hunting), of employing an aletaster. The modern lord of the manor has the happy right to charge rental for telephone poles.

References—England is shown on the Society's map of The British Isles. *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1945, "The Preservation of England's Historic and Scenic Treasures"; May, 1928, "Vacation in a Fifteenth Century English Manor House."



MELVILLE BELL GROSVENOR

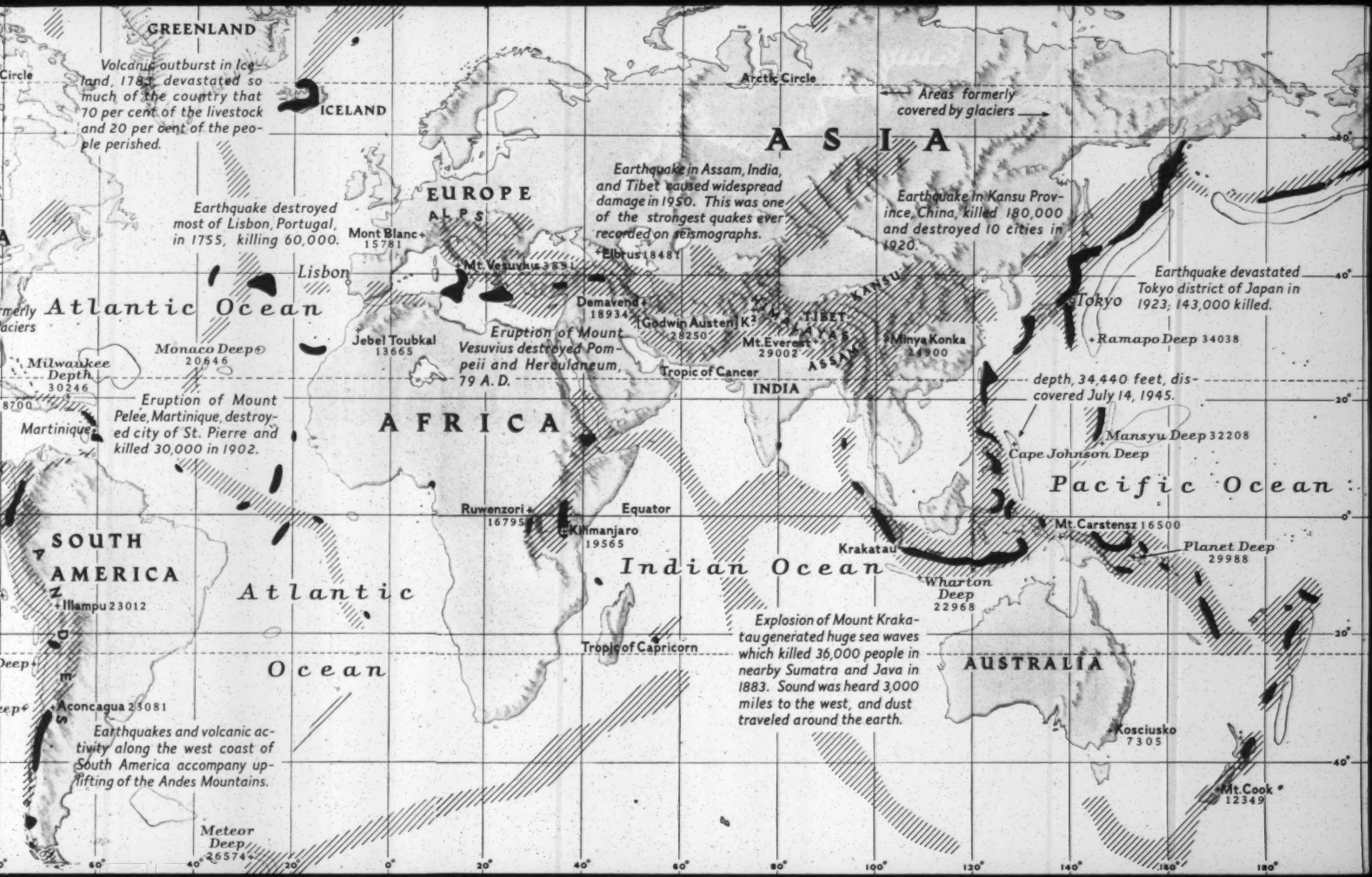
"There'll Be a Hot Time" . . . Politics and music both rate high in Cuba. Campaign tours by train are apt to include a traveling band like this one, whooping it up for the candidate at every whistle stop. Like Americans, the villagers listen appreciatively, applaud, and go on about their business.

advocates, would save time for Panama Canal-bound ships from eastern United States ports. Opponents argue the expense would be unjustified.

Mountains loom higher as you whirl eastward along Cuba's spine. At Oriente they reach up four to six thousand feet, yielding nickel deposits. Santiago de Cuba, the highway terminus, holds memories for elderly Americans. It was in the narrow channel of this old harbor that the dashing Lieutenant Hobson scuttled the United States collier *Merrimac* in a futile effort to bottle up the Spanish fleet—one of the first actions of the 10-week war which erupted in 1898 following the sinking of the *U.S.S. Maine* in Havana harbor. Just east of the city is San Juan Hill where Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders galloped to fame during the only real land battle of the Spanish-American War.

"Remember the Maine" and "Cuba Libre" (Free Cuba) were the cries in those days of Spanish bullets, yellow fever, and bad food when the United States was helping Cuba win its independence. And Cuba libre it has remained though the last thing you hear of at the eastern end of the island is American warships refueling in Guantanamo Bay. This United States Naval Base on sovereign Cuban soil provides mutual protection for the two republics and is a monument to hemispheric solidarity.

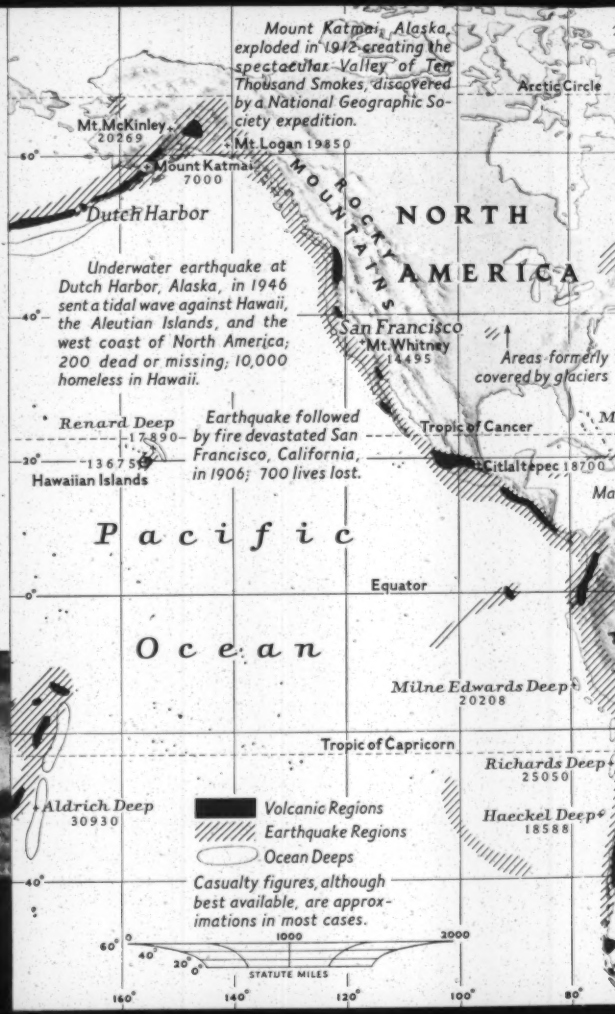
References—Cuba appears on the National Geographic Society's map of the West Indies. Write the Society, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps. *National Geographic Magazine*, Jan., 1947, "Cuba—American Sugar Bowl"; Sept., 1933, "Cuba—The Isle of Romance"*; GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 23, 1953, "Count on Havana for the Unexpected"; Feb. 6, 1950, "Planes Rain U. S. Visitors on Tropic Cuba." *School and library discount price for Magazine issues a year old or less, 50¢; through 1946, 65¢. Write for prices of earlier issues.* (*Out of print.)


GREENLAND
Volcanic outburst in Iceland, 1783, devastated so much of the country that 70 per cent of the livestock and 20 per cent of the people perished.
ICELAND
Arctic Circle
Areas formerly covered by glaciers
A S I A
EUROPE
ALPS
Earthquake destroyed most of Lisbon, Portugal, in 1755, killing 60,000.
Mont Blanc 15781
Lisbon
Mt. Vesuvius 3891
Earthquake in Assam, India, and Tibet caused widespread damage in 1950. This was one of the strongest quakes ever recorded on seismographs.
Elbrus 18481
Earthquake in Kansu Province, China, killed 180,000 and destroyed 10 cities in 1920.
Earthquake devastated Tokyo district of Japan in 1923, 143,000 killed.
Tokyo
Demavend 18934
Godwin Austen K2 28250
TIBET
KANSU
Mt. Everest 29002
ASSAM
Minya Konka 24900
Ramapo Deep 34038
Atlantic Ocean
Jebel Toubkal 13665
Monaco Deep 20646
Milwaukee Deep 30246
Eruption of Mount Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, 79 A.D.
Tropic of Cancer
INDIA
depth, 34,440 feet, discovered July 14, 1945.
Eruption of Mount Pelée, Martinique, destroyed city of St. Pierre and killed 30,000 in 1902.
Martinique
A F R I C A
Mansyu Deep 32208
Cape Johnson Deep
Pacific Ocean
Ruwenzori 16795
Equator
Kilimanjaro 19565
Mt. Carstensz 16500
Planet Deep 29988
SOUTH AMERICA
Krakatau
Indian Ocean
Wharton Deep 22968
Illampu 23012
Atlantic Ocean
Explosion of Mount Krakatau generated huge sea waves which killed 36,000 people in nearby Sumatra and Java in 1883. Sound was heard 3,000 miles to the west, and dust traveled around the earth.
Tropic of Capricorn
AUSTRALIA
Aconcagua 23081
Earthquakes and volcanic activity along the west coast of South America accompany uplifting of the Andes Mountains.
Kosciusko 7305
Mt. Cook 12349
Meteor Deep 26574
60°
40°
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°
80°
100°
120°
140°
160°
180°
40°
20°
0°
20°

This Quaking Earth

Paricutín growls over the Tarascan Indian region of Mexico, littering fields with hot ash. This volcano now sleeps, but, like its fellows, is close kin to earthquakes, as map shows. Eruptions caused early belief that earth's center was an "infernal region." Now, scientists think earth's core is nickel-iron squeezed into liquid or gas by 25,000-ton-per-square-inch pressure. Shifts of surrounding crust trigger earthquakes. Fissures open, tapping deposits of magma (molten rock) that lie deep within the crust. Gas blows magma to the surface in the form of lava. An active volcano is born.

JUSTIN LOCKE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAP



Lapps 78-79
Latin America *See* Amazon, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua
Libraries 37, 66-67
Liechtenstein 153-156
Locusts 210-211
Looms 179
Louisiana 151
Lulua River 133
Luxembourg 153-156
Machinery combines 99; cranes 2, 108, 195
Mackenzie River 224-227
Manchuria, China 113
Magsaysay, Remón 214-216
Manors England 233
Mantilha Goa 229
Maps 18-20 *See also* Amazon, Andorra, Antarctica, Arabs, Belgian Congo, China, Cyprus, Danube, Greenland, Hawaii, Indonesia, Mackenzie, Mississippi, New Hebrides, Nile, Panama, Persian Gulf, Volcanoes, Volga, Yangtze
Massachusetts Beacon Hill, Boston 185
Mexico volcano 234-235
Miles and measurements 105-106
Mines and minerals 130-133, 143; gold 165-166; iron 62-63, 99-100; oil 102-104, 218-220; titanium 80
Minnesota 98-100
Mississippi River 5-8
Monaco 153-156
Morocco 73-76
Motor scooters 193-196
Mountains Antarctica 107; Everest 204; Iran 97; Juan Fernandez 161; New Zealand 72; Scotland 178; South Africa 164; Yemen 118
Musical instruments 59, 157, 232
National Geographic Society 70, 107, 124, 147
New Guinea 90-91
New Hebrides 173-176
New York (State) 37, 41, 162-163
New Zealand 71-72
Nicaragua 121-123
Nile River 146-151
Northern Ireland 86-88
Oasis 75
Ocean depths 68-70
Oregon 130-132
Pagoda Burma 158
Pakistan 2-4
Panama 201-203
Pearls 49-52
Pennsylvania 212-213
Persian Gulf 54-55
Philippines 214-216
Pineapples 199-200
Polo, Marco 128-129
Prince Edward Island 152-153
Puerto Rico 221
Quemoy Island, China 40
Railroads 201-203
Reclamation U.S. northwest 130-132
Religious *See* Buddhism
Rice fields Philippines 216; Thailand 16
Rivers of the World Series Introd. 4; *See also* Amazon, Danube, Mackenzie, Mississippi, Nile, Volga, Yangtze
Romania Danube River 110-112
Rubber 46
Russia *See* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Salt Goa 239
San Marino 153-156
Santa Claus 121, 126-127
School ships 221
Schoolhouses 53
Scotland 38-39, 178-180
Seychelle Islands 136-137
Shipyards Hamburg, Germany 183
Skyscrapers New York City 162-163
Snakes 42-43
South Africa, Union of 164-167
Spanish Armada 38-39
Stadium Costa Rica 207
Syria 169-171
Telescope 124
Television antenna 162-163
Thailand 14-16
Thatch roofs Belgian Congo 144; England 35-36
Tibet 209
Toys 126-127
Tribal life *See* Belgian Congo, Indians, Kalmucks, Kenya, New Guinea, New Hebrides, Nile, South Africa, Syria, Zulus
Trieste 56-57
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 188-191
United States fairs 1, 9, "forgotten states" 176-177, Mississippi River 5-8 *See also* Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Utah, Washington
Utah Salt Lake City 177
Vendors 169, 190
Vespucci, Amerigo 18-20
Volcanoes 234-235
Volga River 188-191
Waldseemüller, Martin 18-20
Washington, George 212-213
Washington (State) 11-12, 130-132
Waterfalls Nile 148
Weather Arctic 32-34; hurricanes 13, 17-18; *See also* Antarctica
Wheat Cyprus 22; Iran 103; Minnesota 99; Oregon 130
Yangtze River 81-84
Yemen 117-120
Yugoslavia Danube River 110-112
Zulus 166

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, published weekly during school year—30 issues. **Rates:** U. S., 75¢; Canada, $1.00; elsewhere, $1.25. U. S. ONLY—40 issues $1.00. Subscriptions entered now start with current issue. Order from: School Service Division, National Geographic Society, Washington 6, D. C.

Enclosed is $..... for ..... subscriptions. Name.....

St. & No..... City..... State.....

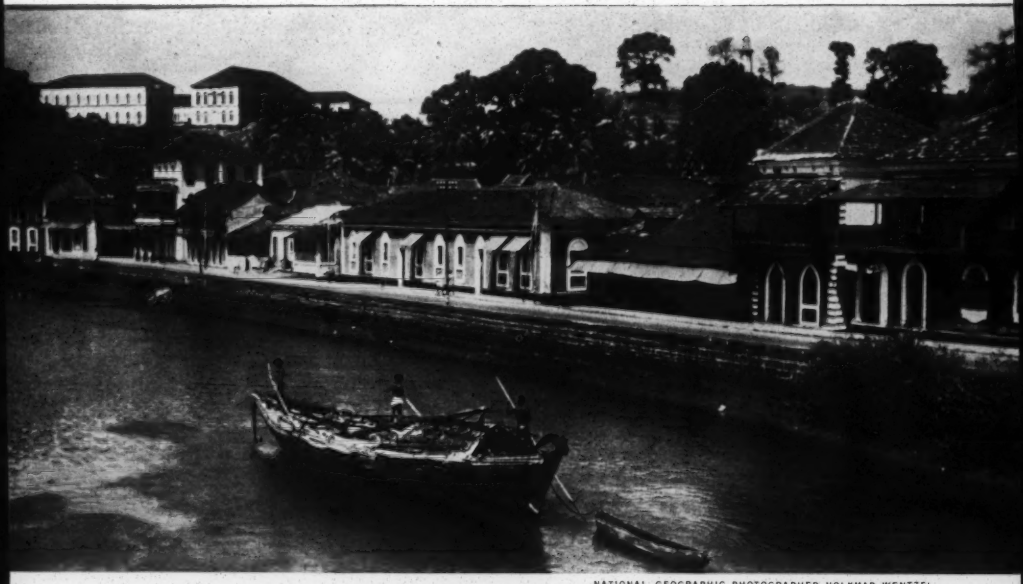
UMI

INDEX

Volume XXXIII, Numbers 1-20

(Every entry signifies both pictorial and written matter, unless otherwise noted.)

Abacus 95
Africa *See* Belgian Congo; Kenya; Morocco; Nile; South Africa
Agriculture Andorra 153-156; Canada 152-153; Cyprus 22; Germany 184; Hawaii 200; India 94; Iowa 1; Iran 103; Northern Ireland 86; Oregon 130; Philippines 216; Thailand 16; U.S. 9
Airplanes 13, 17, 105; jet 80
Albuquerque, Affonso de 238
Amazon River 44-48
Amoy Island, China 40
Andorra 153-156
Animals 20-21, 77; beaver 21; bullocks 94; camels 3, 118, 171; carabao 215; cats 21, 77, 139, 228; cattle 31, 94; dogs 34, 79; donkeys 75; elephants 96; gibbon 109, 114-115; goats 138-139, 161, 230; hog 1; horse 151; oxen 184, 217, 231; racoon 168; reindeer 78-79; sheep 134, 166, 180; skunks 167-168; whales 172-173; zebus 158
Antarctica 106-108
Aqualunger 70
Arabs 54-55, 145
Archeology 101
Arctic 32-34, 78-79
Asia *See* Burma, China, Everest, Goa, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, Thailand, Tibet, Yemen
Astronomy Mars 125
Austria Danube River 110-112
Bali 25
Bananas 122
Bathyscaphe 68-70
Belgian Congo 133, 141-144
Birds migrations 28-29; lesser snow geese 29; parakeets 77
Boats and ships barges 159, 191, 219; canoe 227; caravels 19; dhows 54-55; dugouts 144, 149, 202; ferry 133; fishing 179; galleon 38; gondolas 129; houseboats 81; junks 83, 84, 186-187; kayaks 134; rowboats 48, 134; sailboats 57, 146, 221-223, 239; sampans 14; steamers 87, 100, 108, 203; sternwheeler 5
Bolivia 140-141
Bookmobile 67
Brazil 44-48, 58-60
Bridges Budapest 112; India-Tibet 209; New Guinea 90-91
Buddhism 92, 160
Burma 157-160
Canada Labrador-Quebec 62-63 *See also* Mackenzie River, Prince Edward Island
Canals Des Ardennes, France 219; Panama 203; Venice, Italy 129
Canneries pineapple 199; salmon 11
Carriages 151-152
Carts camel 3; droshky 97; goat 230; ox 184, 206, 231; zebu 158
Castles Austria 110; San Marino 156
Cathedral Chartres, France 64-65
Caves 191-192
Chao Phraya River 14
Chile *See* Juan Fernandez Islands
China 186-187 *See also* Amoy, Manchuria, Quemoy, Yangtze River
Christmas *See* Santa Claus
Church Goa 240
Coffee Costa Rica 206
Columbus, Christopher 18-20
Congo River 142-144
Conservation U.S. 21
Costa Rica 205-208
Cowboy France 218
Crafts basket weaving 61; embroidery 214; sculpture 160; textile design 142; thatching 35-36; weaving 179; wood carving 196
Crickets 25
Cuba 230-232
Cyprus 22-24
Dams 132, 149
Dances Belgian Congo 141; Costa Rica 205
Danube River 110-112
Drake, Sir Francis 38
Education Costa Rica 207; exchange students 85, 89; Hawaii 198; India 95; Indonesia 26-28; Morocco 76; school ships 221; U.S. 37, 41, 53
Egypt *See* Nile River
Eisenhower, Dwight David 85
Elizabeth, Queen Mother of England 41
England 35-36, 38-39, 192, 233
Europe *See* Andorra, Austria, Danube, England, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Northern Ireland, San Marino, Scotland, Trieste, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Everest, Mount 204
Exploration America 18-20; Antarctica 106-108; Arctic 32-34; Everest, Mount 204; Marco Polo 128-129; ocean 68-70
Fairs Brazil 59-60; U.S. 1, 9; Italy 195
Festivals Cyprus 23-24; Goa 240; Peru 140
Fish and fishing China 186-187; Puget Sound 11-12; Scotland 179; Seychelles 137; U.S. conservation 21
Flag Territory of Hawaii 198-199
Flax 86
Floods Mississippi 7; Yangtze 81-84
Forts Fort Necessity, Pennsylvania 212-213
France 64-65, 217-220
Games children's 197
George VI, King of England 41
Germany 181-184, Danube 110-112
Goa 238-240
Great Britain *See* England; Northern Ireland, Scotland
Greenland 134-136
Hawaii, Territory of 198-200
Hay 184
Honduras 10 (no illustration)
Hungary Danube River 110-112
Idaho 130-132
India 93-96, 209
Indiana 121, 126, 127
Indians Aymará 140-141; Mohawk 162-163
Indonesia 25-28
Iowa 1, 9
Iran 97, 102-104
Iraq 211
Ireland *See* Northern Ireland
Irrigation Andorra 154; India 94; Iran 103; Thailand 16 *See also* Dams
Italy 129, 193-196 *See also* Trieste
Japan 49-52
Juan Fernandez Islands 161
Kalmucks 92-93
Kenya Masai tribes 30-31
Lakes Victoria, Africa 148; Germany 184; Scotland 178



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER VOLKMAR WENTZEL

A Tale of Two Harbors—Twin estuaries shielded, drew trade wealth into Old Goa, once Asia's richest port. Nova Goa (Pangim), above, occupies same landlocked island.

Indian he certainly is also part Portuguese. His fertile countryside—1,313 square miles between mountains and the Arabian sea 250 miles south of Bombay—is Indian. Tigers, panthers, and langur monkeys range its lush jungles. His farmer neighbors harvest coconuts, rice, and cashew nuts; Hindu fashion, fishermen bring catches home in dhows.

But the church towers that rise above the palms on every hilltop symbolize the Christian beliefs embraced by half Goa's 550,000 people. And the towns with blue, yellow, and rose-colored plastered houses, Portuguese signs, and little boys who doff their caps and girls in bright-hued dresses and black *mantilhas* (illustration, cover) who curtsy to padres in black vestments and wide-brimmed hats are scenes straight out of Portugal.

A mellow sense of the past pervades Goa. The Goan feels it not only when he worships at the cathedral in the great old city crumbling to dust in the jungle, but also in Nova Goa, the "new" city which replaced it in the 18th century. Goods amazingly cheap and varied pack the stores in this free port, home to 73,000 and capital of a land of "siesta and fiesta," where hunger and taxation are virtually unknown—a bit of Portugal on the coast of India.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER VOLKMAR WENTZEL

References—Goa appears on the Society's map of Southwest Asia. *National Geographic Magazine*, Nov., 1927, "Pathfinder of the East"; GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, Oct. 9, 1950, "Portugal Holds on to Indian Colony of Goa."

Stetson-Topped Goan Works Coastal Salt Pans. Goa's Mineral Exports also Include Iron Ore, Manganese

Golden Goa

Remembrance of Empires Past

Who is this whitebeard in noble 16th-century garb? A man wise and just, thoughtful and religious. But under velvet robes he wears a coat of mail; he keeps his sword handy. His name? Affonso de Albuquerque, Governor of India, founder of Portuguese power in the East.

Following Portugal's trail blazers—Bartolomeu Dias and Vasco da Gama—Albuquerque carved out an empire richer and vaster than any the world had seen. He conquered Goa, thriving emporium of India's western coast; Malacca, Malayan gateway to Indonesia and the China seas; strategic Hormuz, commanding the Persian Gulf. He ringed the Indian Ocean with forts, made it a Portuguese lake. He crushed Mohammedan sea power in the East, made trade from Africa's Cape of Good Hope to the fabled spice islands of the Indies a Portuguese monopoly.

Albuquerque died near Goa in 1515 but Portuguese fidalgos continued to swarm aboard Lisbon's annual fleets. Four out of ten died from disease or shipwreck on the long stormy voyage to India during which "the men always had the pumps in their hands and the Virgin Mary in their mouths." But still they came, many to stay.

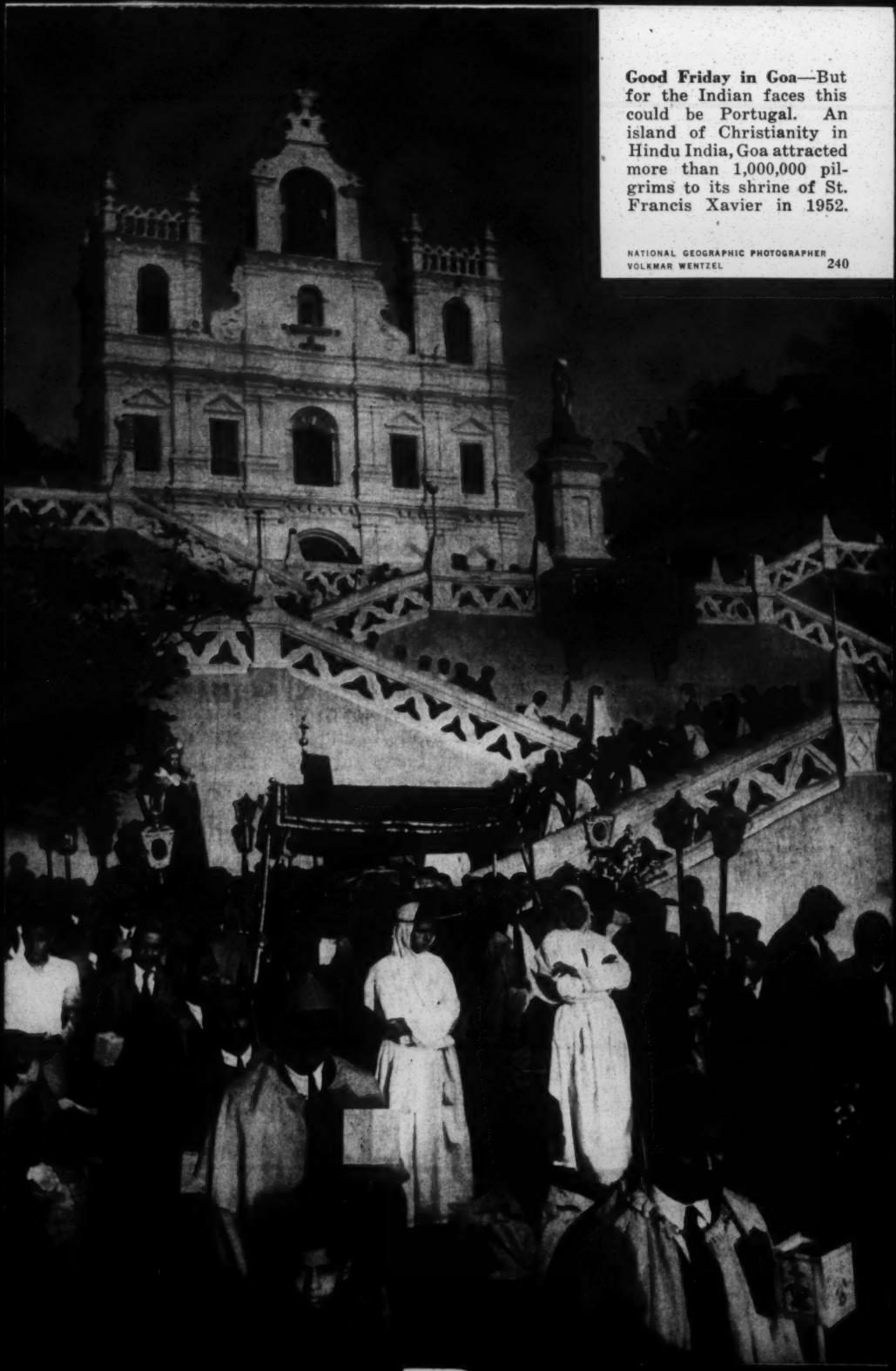
Merchantmen returned from the 18-month round trip bearing rich cargoes of spices, calico from Calicut, India, and east African gold and ivory. Richer still was Asia's interport and carrying trade.

Goa, a second Lisbon in commerce, became as well the "Rome of the East." St. Francis Xavier, "Apostle of the Indies," began missionary work there in 1542; his tomb became a shrine. In the city's later heyday, the viceroy in his palace, the archbishop in his cathedral were twin powers in this metropolis of 200,000. Great baroque churches and convents and stately mansions set among gardens and orchards caused one historian to call it "the most sumptuous city Europeans ever built in Asia."

Then, like hungry wolves, the Dutch and English pounced on Portuguese ships and bastions. Goa, decimated by plague (1635), was blockaded nine times by the Dutch, 1637-1644. Piece by piece Portugal's Eastern empire was slashed down from "the stature of a giant to that of a pigmy." Goa held out, as did the smaller enclaves of Damão and Diu.

These three, all that remained of Portuguese India, are today the sole remnants of European landlordism in the Indian peninsula. Rankled by this, India is seeking their incorporation into the Indian state.

The average Goan is satisfied with the status quo. If he feels half



Good Friday in Goa—But for the Indian faces this could be Portugal. An island of Christianity in Hindu India, Goa attracted more than 1,000,000 pilgrims to its shrine of St. Francis Xavier in 1952.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER
VOLKMAR WENTZEL

UMI